G.R.S. IX-5]

medical

Previous references.

1921.

File No. 122—21

Serial Nos. 1

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for Oct 22.

SUBJECT

Proposal to close the Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

Papers Filed.
Separate action being taken in the Army Branch on the Subject.

Printed on the Multigraph.

31/10

6298

G. R. S. III—1] 1921-22

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Medical)

NOTES.

File No. 122-21

FILE HEADING.

Proposal to close the Ayurvedic College at Mysore

From

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore

No. EC. 273 Dated 7.4.1922 Received 11.4.1922

Diary No. 6298	Enclos. —Spare Copies.—	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Suggests that under the circumstances explained the Ayurvedic ~~etc~~ College at Mysore maintained at a cost of Rs 5000 a so may be closed

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Sabed. The reasons urged by the Senior Surgeon are as follows :—

(1) Absence of Hospitals ~~near~~ laboratories etc for clinical instruction

(2) Absence of practical demonstration, which a

Notes—First Sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 12 of 1921.

Serial No.

is essential in the case of subjects like anatomy, physiology, materia medica midwifery & surgery.

(3) The class of students is of a low standard with very poor knowledge sanskrit & most of them are outsiders.

(4) no proper management of the school & the pundits who teach are not practical men & they cannot distinguish between different diseases and treat only symptoms.

(5) This institution is likely to become a distinct danger to the public, owing to the ignorance of the pundits, who are not content with a pay of Rs 1000 but are paid Rs 25.

(6) It is undesirable to continue an institution of this kind costing about Rs 8,000.

(7) The Ayurvedic college was started in 1906 mainly to rescue the ancient system of Ayurveda from empiricism & to systematise it, combining it with physiology, anatomy & surgery under European methods; and also owing to the difficulty of providing medical aid in most of the villages of the State (vide paras 6 & 7 of this Pp. no 1-42 § 6.10.05 [also para 1 of Pp. no § 3946-49 / med 40-17-3 § 23]

Note—Contn. sheet.

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Flag C. (extract put up)

3) In 1915 Mr. J. S. Chakravarti (Comptroller & Financial Secretary, to Govt prepared a note on the Problem of medical relief in rural areas and urged the necessity of training Vaidyans in diagnosis of simple diseases, vaccination, first aid, midwifery, practical Hygiene. A committee was appointed to examine his scheme, elaborate details and submit definite recommendations and on the committees recommendations the curricula of studies in the Ayurvedic College for training rural medical practitioners was prescribed (vide Govt no 545-50 Head 7-15-11 & 27.7.1917)

Flag D

4) To encourage the study of Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicines, the following two kinds of scholarships were fixed by Govt no & 3946-49/ mid 40-17-3 & 21.8.1918:—

Flag E

(1) 2 scholarships of Rs 75 each for Graduates in addition to T.A. ch, to graduates in Western medicine one to study Ayurveda and one to study Yunani systems

(2) scholarships of Rs 50 each for Licentiates in addition to Coorg books T.A. etc to one

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

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Ayurvedic Pandit & Unani Hakeem with necessary educational Qualification to study for medical degree examinations.

5/ In March 1919, the Mysore Govt in response sent up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College & establishment of an ayurvedic dispensary, a pharmacy, a library, a Museum & herb garden attached thereto, Govt, while generally approving of the scheme, desired to have the proposals scrutinised by some more recognized experts in Ayurveda with a view to improvement & requested the Mysore Govt to take early action in the matter.

519-20/Mhg 522-18-2g 12.8.1919

Key 7.

was any decision taken? Govt 1825

Key 9.

6/ Lastly, when the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the question of medical relief, were published in Mysore gazette calling for public opinion, the question of establishing Ayurvedic dispensaries was supported by many gentlemen & public bodies. Govt thereupon observed in their order no g 26855-65/med 70-20-2 dg 31-5-20

Key 5.

Hab

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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that the question of the development of Ayurvedic Unani medical relief may be considered along with the proposals for the improvement of the Ayurvedic College referred to in the previous paragraphs

7) In these circumstances it is a point for orders whether the Ayurvedic College may be abolished as recommended by the Senior Surgeon. But before taking action, if approved, this may be sent to the Muzrai Secretariat to note action, if any, taken on the observations made in the last para of the order dated 12.8.1919 referred to above (para 5)

290

7

Yes

13/5/22 (Muzrai Secy) 15/5/22

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. VII MUZRAI 4795 21-22 Muzr

8 Subt to the Muzrai Secy for orders

Please say what action was taken on letter 6-6 of 13-8-1919

18/5

10 Muzr file 179-19 (Sec 1-3) is subt for perusal. Reply is invited to the Mar. Sepdt's letter No. 15 3/8 dt 21.7.21 on the subject. The matter has been kept in abeyance owing to present financial stringency. Sd

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mad File No. 122 of 1922.

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1) The note is not to the point.

12 I want to see the papers in which further decision was taken in pursuance of Govt Co. of 13-8-1919.

13 It appears Mr Muthuranga Iyer had gone to Madras & discussed details with Mr Govindachariar & others. Put up these papers

14 Also put up file re Mr Gopalachariar's bequest of Ayurvedic college.

Hm
26/5

As regards paras 11 & 12 above, see this file Mad 393-20 which deals with the grant of a suitable site for Adyar Garden & puts up.

As regards 13 & 14 supra, Mr Muthuranga Iyer had gone to Madras in connection with the late Pandit Gopalachariar's bequest and the connected papers (Mad: 448 of 20) are put up.

BG
30/9/22

Put up the Hon'ble Finance Minister's recommendations
4/5/22

T.V
26/5

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 172 of 1921.

Serial No.

A copy of the Special Report of the Finance Committee is put up in connection with copy of Dr. Raghavendra's letter sent to this Min. dealt. Office is requested to paragraph (ix) of resolution 23 on page 30 of the publication, which is as follows:-

(ix) Dr. Raghavendra suggests that as the Ayurvedic College at Negapatam is not doing any useful work, it may be closed. This proposal does not, however, commend itself to the Committee. The institution may be developed when sufficient funds can be spared for the purpose.

Sd
5/8/22

This may be
linked up with the connected
file. Note the action
taken on the P.O. dated
13. 8. 22 Sd 5/8/22

As regards formation of a Ayurvedic

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med. File No. 122 of 1921

Serial No.

Reference is requested to Med. file No. 393-20. The matter is under correspondence with the Hon'ble President, Negapatam City Municipal Council who has been requested to report whether any site has been allocated for the purpose near the Doddakere tank or Kukkerhalli tank.

As for the organisation of the Unani College, the Director of Public Health reports that it has been found difficult during the period of financial stringency to provide adequately for the Ayurvedic College & that it will not be quite possible to open a Unani College in addition. The matter has been dropped for the present to be taken up at the earliest possible favorable moment. This will be linked with the other file.

3/8/22

Further action is being taken on the Report of the Asst. Surgeons & Apothecaries in the Nursing Branch. These papers are ret. by the Med. Section under the orders of the Rev. Secretary

30/9/22

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Med. Section
Rev. Dept

G. R. S. III-2]

6291 9

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Mol File No. 122 of 1921

Serial No.

Submitted for perusal and orders.

C.B. 3/10/22

The papers will be filed after perusal. Separate action is being taken in the matter in the Muzrai Branch.

2nd Member) 4/10/22

22/10 23/10/22

2172/5 x 22

B

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

49884

Med 122-21-1

MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In reply quote
No. G.C. 273

Encl.

Telegraphic Address
"SENORGEN"

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SURGEON,
MYSORE GOVERNMENT,
Dated Bangalore, the 7th April *1922*

11 APR 1922 REVENUE DEPTT. BRANCH

FROM

The Senior Surgeon with the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

10 APR 1922

To

The Secretary to Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

I have the honour to place the following facts connected with the Ayurvedic School at Mysore, for the information of the Government:-

This School was started about fourteen years ago with the view to develop the old Ayurvedic system of medicine on modern scientific lines and to provide cheap medical aid to the people in the remotest parts of the State. How far these aims have been fulfilled will be apparent from the following facts:-

Though this school was started in the year 1908, no provision has so far been made to give practical training to the pupils which is absolutely necessary in the case of a medical school. I cannot imagine of a medical school intended for training men in medical science without the necessary adjuncts such as hospitals, laboratories etc., for clinical instruction, which forms the most important and indispensable part of the teaching. Of what value can any training be without these necessary equipments is hard to imagine. The only provision so far made for clinical teaching is an out-patient department only, where no opportunity exists for watch-

(4

watching the course of treatment. Until a hospital is attached to this school for imparting clinical instructions it will be futile to attempt to train medical men under the existing conditions.

The syllabus of studies includes a mixture of western and eastern scientific subjects. In addition to subjects pertaining to Ayurvedic medicine, on which I am not competent to express an opinion, there are included such subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Elementary Medicine, Midwifery, Hygiene, Surgery and Chemistry. Though the pupils are expected to acquire only an elementary knowledge of these Western subjects, it is not possible even to impart that amount of knowledge without practical demonstration for which there exists no facility. The present day physiology is quite different and in parts quite at variance with ancient teachings and it finds no place in the ancient Ayurvedic Medicine. In my opinion, it is absolutely a waste of time and energy to attempt to teach western subjects to Ayurvedic pupils, who, as a class, are incompetent to understand and assimilate what is taught. How is Surgery to be taught without operations and Midwifery without maternity cases for demonstration?

The class of students selected is of a low standard who come mostly for the sake of the scholarship. Their knowledge in Sanskrit is,as a rule,very poor. Out of the fifteen stipendiary students undergoing training, six are Mysoreans and the rest are rank outsiders. It is undesirable that Government money should be allowed to be frittered away on outsiders in this fashion, when we are pressed for cash to meet other legitimate demands.

There

There is no proper management of the school. The Pandits who teach the students are not practical men. They are unable to distinguish between Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis of lung, Plurisy etc. They have no idea of diseases of the nervous system, eyes, ear, throat, nose, heart etc. They treat only symptoms as they are unable to diagnose the diseases. If a patient complains of Colic , they give a pill for it but they make no attempt to find out its cause. If the pill happens to hit at the right cause, the patient finds relief; otherwise not. At most the Ayurvedic Medicine can only be applicable in cases of ordinary medical ailments. Surgery, Midwifery, Bacteriology, etc., find no place in this ancient system as practised at the present day.

It was thought that the men trained in this school would be satisfied with a small pay of Rs.10 or Rs.15; but it has not been fulfilled and some of them are paid not less than Rs.25/- per mensem. But in the case of a Sub Assistant Surgeon after four years' course of studies on modern system of medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and who is capable of treating medical, Surgical and obstetrical cases, the initial pay is only Rs.45+5 at present.

It is open to the Government to decide whether it is desirable, under the present financial conditions, to continue this school at a cost of Rs.5,000/- or so; In my opinion it is undesirable to continue this institution without adequate facilities for practical training as it will be a source of distinct danger to the public. In their ignorance these men do much harm. Our local Hospital can bear testimony to the futile attempts that are made by the vaidya to cure cancers, consumption paralysis etc., until all chances of cure by western methods

(13

methods are lost for ever.

If it is the intention of the Government to develop Ayurvedic Medicine, then,let us have it on up-to-date lines, spend more money on the equipments and secure a better class of teachers and pupils. What is being done now appears to me entirely inadequate for the purpose it is intended to serve and is an absolute waste of money at this time. If scientific medical aid is to reach the remotest corners it must be through the help of the Sub Assistant Surgeons trained on Western System and no other cheaper methods compatible with the safety of the people can be imagined.

During my last inspection tour of the Districts, representations were made to me by several people to open Local Fund Dispensaries in their villages, offering at the same time free quarters and other facilities, though they were provided with Vaidyasalas. There is no doubt that people are beginning to appreciate Western Medicine, and judging from the number of patients seeking treatment in all the State Medical Institutions, no one can deny that western medicine has come to stay for ever. Even those who decry western medicine in public platforms, are the very first to seek western medicine when they themselves fall ill.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T.B. Muthuswamy

Senior Surgeon.

ASN.

Extract from the Note on the Problem of Medical Relief by Mr. J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., F.R.A.S., etc., Comptroller and Financial Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

x x x x

The Sub Assistant Surgeon as he is now trained is useless for the object we have in view, namely the provision of Village Doctors for the benefit of villagers. He is much above it.

If simple medical assistance is to come within the reach of the great mass of village population we must think of an entirely different type of men. We must revert to something like the Native Doctor of the old times. We must have a set of men who, while able to render useful medical help in simple cases, will be satisfied to live as villagers amongst villagers on a modest income. Their education both general and professional may not be of a very high order on the theoretical side, but their training should be thoroughly practical and must have special reference to the peculiar requirements of the population amongst whom they will have to work. I think if we get hold of students who have read up to the Lower Secondary Standard and train them in a special institution for a period of two years we may have the desired type of men.

This is not the place to elaborate the curriculum for the course of training to be given to these young men. It is impossible for a layman to develop all details in this matter. But the training to be given to these men must have certain essential features if the scheme is to be a success. The men must be taught to do vaccination and plague inoculation. They must learn to diagnose simple medical cases and the use of simp drugs. The use of indigenous drugs and a knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants and herbs available in all parts of the State should be a special feature. Giving first aid in cases of accident and injury should form an important part of the training and they should know how to arrange for carrying sick or injured persons from one place to another without much risk or pain. This aspect of the training is of great impor

(6)

importance, for these village doctors should be able to quickly - recognize difficult cases that are beyond their capacity and arrange for such cases being removed to the taluk or District Head Quarters. Surgical treatment under antiseptic conditions of superficial abscesses and of simple injuries may also be taught. They should learn to conduct simple cases of labour.

x x x

There should be simple practical lessons in hygiene specially connected with food, drink, clothing and living accommodation and practical sanitation should be taught particularly in the matter of disinfecting wells and houses. A simple course of treatment of --- cattle would also be very useful. The training should be in the vernacular and thoroughly practical and should not aim at imparting scientific or theoretical knowledge beyond what is absolutely --- necessary.

x x x x